

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week,
By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 376.]

TERMS
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a **WHOLESALE**
Grocery and Commission Business,
would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a **Commission Business**, being provided with good **Ware Houses**, for the storage of **COTTON**; a safe, substantial, and well built **Boat** for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.
They have now on hand a very general assortment of **GROCERIES**; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 751f

NEW

Medical and Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the Practice of **Physic**, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the **Chemical and compound** preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, or by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.
Salisbury, June 1st, 1827. 65

GOLD AND SILVER Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.
HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of **Military Goods**. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to **Repair Watches**, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.
Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fullenwider, proprietor of the **Lancaster Nail Manufactory**, offers to the public **NAILS** of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.
EDWARD CRESS, Agent.
Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6m76

N. E. Old Copper Still, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber.
E. CRESS.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James L. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of **Land**, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables, and all necessary out-houses. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity unenclosed. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.
Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable **MILLS**, known as **Long's Mills**, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises, which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James L. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.
RICHD. W. LONG.
Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 701f

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of **Gold**, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.
May 9, 1827. 62

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the West this fall, offers for sale his Lands in this county, viz: 850 acres on the North-East bank of the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Jesse Hargrave and Jacob Miller, Esq. A large portion of this tract is low ground, acknowledged by all to be a very fertile soil, and is inferior to none on the river; 40 or 50 acres of this has been cleared a number of years, and still yields excellent crops; about 20 acres is now growing its second crop; There is also about one hundred acres of up-land in cultivation, most of which has been cleared within the last four years; 10 or 15 acres excellent meadow. Near to or adjoining this tract, is another of three hundred and fifty acres.
Another tract, of between five and six hundred acres, lying on both sides the Beatties Ford road, 4 miles from Salisbury, not more than thirty acres at present in cultivation; two thirds of this tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood. There is also a large portion of swamp land of the best kind, either for grass or grain. There is on the premises a new and comfortable dwelling-house, nearly finished, with all the necessary out-houses, all new; it is also surrounded with hospitable, social neighbours. In the neighbourhood of this, is a tract of one hundred and thirty acres.
Any person desirous of purchasing land in this county, will do well to apply to the subscriber, at an early day. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.
July 20th, 1827. **GEO. LOCKE.**

Valuable Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas Holmes, for the purposes therein specified, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of said Holmes, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th days of August next, (it being in the week of Rowan County Court) sale to be postponed from day to day as may be found necessary, a large quantity of **Valuable Household FURNITURE**, consisting of Beds, and all other articles necessary for a House of Entertainment. Also, a very valuable **COPPER BOILER**, suitable for Brewing, &c. which will hold 120 gallons. Also, a **Negro Man**, very useful as a **Hostler**, &c. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security.
Also, will be sold or rented, the House and premises, the residence of the late Barabas Kridler, dec'd., on Main street, adjoining the jail. Liberal terms will be extended to the purchaser.
THOS. L. COWAN,
JACOB KRIDER,
THOMAS MULL.
5176
July 17, 1827.

House and Lot in Salisbury.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 21st day of August, inst. (it being Tuesday of August term of Rowan County Court) three elegantly situated Houses, and the 1st on which they stand, on main street opposite Mr. Zane's House of Entertainment, in the town of Salisbury, late the property of Thomas Todd, dec'd. A liberal credit will be allowed the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Elizabeth Todd, or Richard Locke, heirs of the late Thomas Todd.
August 9, 1827. 2176

For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to
MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.
January 8, 1826. 44

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

THERE will be sold, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, to wit: One tract of 125 acres, on the waters of Elk of Watauga River, in the name of Martin and William Devanport.
One other tract, of 180 acres, supposed, in the name of William White and Permenias Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract of Col. Isaac T. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.
SAM'L. McD. TATE, Sheriff.
July 31st, 1827. 6180

Notice.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Rutherford county, on the 19th June last, a negro man who says his name is **DICK**; he is about 26 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, full-set whiskers, and stutters considerably in speaking. He says he belongs to David Caldwell, of Newberry District, S. C. The owner is desirous to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
7181 **G. DICKERSON, Jailor.**
Rutherford county, A. C. Aug. 2d, 1827.

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is **SANDY**; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desirous to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.
CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.
May 31st, 1827. 65

Blank Bank Bonds,

DRAWN after the form recently adopted by the State Bank, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian. July, 1827.

Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received. And having erected a new and extensive **SHOP** at his old stand, on Main street, a few doors south-west of the Court-House, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C.; and also a **Blacksmith's Shop**,—is prepared to finish work complete at his own shop. He warrants his work to be done well, and in the neatest and most fashionable style, not to be surpassed in any part of the surrounding country.
REPAIRING, of every description, in the above line, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.
MARTIN C. PHIFER.
Lincolnton, July 3d, 1827. 3177

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a **Book Bindery** in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of **Binding**.
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

V. H. WATTS, Tailor,

CONTINUES the business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Ribelin and himself previous to their dissolution, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House, in the town of Salisbury; where he solicits the patronage of the public.
He receives regularly from his correspondent in Philadelphia, the latest **Fashions** in vogue there and the other Northern Cities; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with every description of **Fashionable Clothing**, made up in the newest, neatest, and most durable style of workmanship, that can be done in the country, and on the lowest possible terms. Domestic cloth made up at reduced prices. Cutting out of all kinds of garments, done on short notice. Gentlemen desirous of procuring garments made up on short notice, can be accommodated with the greatest possible expedition. Grateful for the encouragement extended to the shop, under the firm of Ribelin & Watts, the subscriber herewith acknowledges of that custom heretofore received. **V. H. WATTS.**
Salisbury, August 3, 1827. 3176

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the **Tailoring Business**, under the firm of **HAGUE & HAMPTON**, take this method of respectfully informing the citizens of Cabarrus county, and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentleman with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the Patent Protector system of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats, . . .	85	to 6
Homespun cloth Coats, . . .	3	
Pantaloon,	1 25	
Waistcoats,	1 25 to 1 50	

The public are invited to try our shop; we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.
THOMAS A. HAGUE.
WADE W. HAMPTON.
Concord, July 10, 1827. 8178

Look at This!

THE subscribers, (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) having this day entered into copartnership in the

Tailoring Business,

to be carried on in the Shop formerly occupied by Thomas V. Canon, in the town of Concord; this is to inform the citizens of Concord and the adjacent country, that the subscribers have just received the latest fashions, and will continue to receive them as often as there is any change, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York; and are determined to have their work done in a style superior to any in the United States, and on the lowest terms, according to workmanship. Any person wishing work done in their line will please give their shop a trial; and if they fail getting their garments made as prescribed, or fail getting fitted, in the neatest style, they will be paid for their cloth.
All kinds of **Cutting** will be done at the subscribers' shop; and no pains spared in showing the Ladies how to put their dresses together, after they are cut out. One of the subscribers has gone on North, for the purpose of forwarding the neatest and most approved fashions of the day. The grave can be accommodated at this shop, as well as the gay. All orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.
THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Concord, July 25th, 1827. 5178

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds, &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.
Salisbury, July, 1827 **PHIL WHITE.**

Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CLAY.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A letter addressed by me to Mr. Carter Beverly, of Virginia has lately, without any consent, agency, or wish on my part, found its way into the newspapers, accompanied by a statement over the signature of H. Clay, contradicting and denying, not any thing I have written, but that which he himself makes me to say. It is not the interpretation given by him to my letter, but my own language and own statement, that I am called upon to defend, and expect to vindicate.

To explain the manner in which my opinions have found their way into the journals of the day, seems, in the first place, to be due both to the public and myself. Mr. Beverly, being on a visit to my house, requested to know of me, other gentlemen being present, whether the overtures heretofore imputed to Mr. Clay, were well founded, and if I had a knowledge of any of the facts myself. I answered him candidly; being unable, as well as unwilling, to refuse telling things I had heard, and knew to be true. A letter detailing our conversation, shortly afterwards obtained publicity, in the "North Carolina Journal," printed at Fayetteville. On the 15th of May last, from Louisville, Kentucky, a communication, was addressed to me by Mr. Beverly, stating, what before I had not known, that he was the writer of this Fayetteville letter. He explained the reasons for his having repeated the conversation, and requested to be informed if, in any thing, he had misquoted or misconceived my meaning. Under such circumstances, concealment, and silence, might have seemed mere affectation, or indeed something of a different and even worse character. Publicity having been given to the conversation, and an appeal made to me for its accuracy. I felt it to be due to Mr. Beverly, that nothing of fabrication should be imputed to him, and to myself, that what I had stated should be correctly understood. Accordingly, on the 6th of June, and in reply to his of the 15th of May, I addressed him a letter, and by what means, it found its way into the columns of a newspaper, Mr. Beverly has explained: he stated to me that he gave it into the hands of Mr. Noah Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, at his earnest request, for perusal, under a pledge of honor that it should be returned, and with no expectation that any copy of it was to be retained; that on his applying for, and demanding the letter, it was refused to be restored until two copies should be made. He proceeds to say:

"Mr. Zane, an old and most respectable gentleman, asked the loan of your letter as a favor; and, contrary to all custom and propriety in such cases, he, in conjunction with Mr. Clay and his friends, took copies of it, without my knowledge or privacy in any way, and without asking my leave to do so. Soon as I understood that such was the use they were making of it, I demanded of Mr. Zane the letter, and remonstrated against the unprecedented course they were taking. He refused to restore it to me, most peremptorily, until they had satisfied themselves by furnishing to Mr. Clay one copy, and reserving another for their own use."

The original conversation referred to, and the above extract of a letter from Mr. Beverly, at Wheeling, dated 25th of May, are presented to show that I have not, as is charged, "placed myself in the attitude of a public accuser," and that whatever publicity has been given to this transaction, has arisen from no agency or procurement of mine: and that Mr. Clay, in fact, has himself held the matter up to public gaze. In doing this, he should have quoted what I had written accurately and fairly; for then, the text and his commentary would have suited together; at present, his contradiction is a something suggested by himself, and is not contained in my letter.

The statement contained in my letter to Mr. Beverly is this: That, in January, 1825, a member of Congress, of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed—"he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to this proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would continue Secretary of State; (inundado, there would be no room for Kentucky;) that the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not wish to separate from the West, and if I would say or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary

of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour, and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons."

This disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before, he had communicated, substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my colleague in the Senate, with a desire warmly manifested, that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This he declined doing, suggesting to Mr. Buchanan that he, as well as himself, could converse with me, and ascertain my opinion; though, from his knowledge of me, he said he could well conjecture my answer—that I would enter into no engagements whatever. It was the morning succeeding this interview, after Major Eaton had objected to converse with me on the subject, before I had set out from my lodging for the capitol, that Mr. Buchanan came to visit me, and when the conversation I have stated took place. The answer returned, has already been published, and need not here be repeated.

To be thus approached by a gentleman of Mr. Buchanan's high character and standing, with an apology proffered at the time for what he was about to remark to me—one who, as I understood, had always, to that moment, been on familiar and friendly terms with Mr. Clay, assuring me, that on certain terms and conditions being assented to on my part, then, "by an union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in an hour," what other conclusion or inference was to be made, than that he spoke by authority, either of Mr. Clay himself or some of his confidential friends. The character of Mr. Buchanan, with me, forbids the idea that he was acting on his own responsibility, or that under any circumstances, he could have been induced to propose an arrangement, unless possessed of satisfactory assurances, that it accepted, it would be carried fully into effect. A weak mind could not have done this.

Under all the circumstances appearing at that time, I did not resist the impression that Mr. Buchanan had approached me on the cautiously submitted proposition of some authorized person; and therefore, in giving him my answer, did request him "to say to Mr. Clay and his friends," what that answer had been. Whether the communication was made to Mr. Clay and his friends I know not; this, though, I do know, that while the opinions and course of Mr. Clay as to the election, were but matter of conjecture with many at, and before this time, very shortly after this conversation took place, his, and his friends' opinion became forthwith matter of certainty and general knowledge." Still I have not said, nor do I say, that the proposal made to me was "with the privacy and consent" of Mr. Clay, nor either have I said that his friends in Congress made propositions to me. These are Mr. Clay's interpretations of my letter to Mr. Beverly, and not what my letter itself contains. What I have stated are the facts of a conversation between myself and a member of Congress of high respectability. The conclusion and inference from that conversation—the time—manner—and all the circumstances, satisfied my mind that it was not unauthorized. So I had thought, and so I still think; and yet I again repeat, that in this supposition I may have possibly done Mr. Clay injustice. If he should be able to sustain the averments he has made, and acquit himself of an agency and participation in the matter, I beg leave to assure him, that so far from accusing me pain, it will give me pleasure. I certainly can have no desire, that the character of my country, through the acts of a prominent citizen, shall rest under any serious imputation: for the honor of that country, I should greatly prefer, that any inference I have made, may turn out to be not well founded.

Mr. Clay declares his great satisfaction, that this matter has at last been brought to light, and to public consideration. He feels rejoiced "that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser has at length appeared." To this a passing notice is due.

It must be recollected, that in consequence of a letter from Mr. George Kremer, in January, 1826, an enquiry was set on foot in Congress upon the application of Mr. Clay himself.

On this memorable occasion, of guilt imputed on the one hand, and innocence maintained on the other, Mr. McDuffie, it will be recollected, submitted for consideration to the House of Representatives, as matter of instruction to the committee, the following resolution: "that the said committee be instructed to enquire whe-

ther the friends of Mr. Clay have hinted, that they would fight for those who would pay best, or any thing to that effect; and whether overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Mr. Clay, offering the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Adams; and whether the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if his friends would offer the same price they would close with them; and whether Henry Clay has transferred, or resolved to transfer, his interest to John Q. Adams; and whether it was said and believed, that as a consideration for this abandonment of duty, to his constituents, Clay was to be appointed Secretary of State, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the persons so sent for, to answer upon oath."

Now here is a resolution, officially submitted, covering more than the ground of my communication to Mr. Beverly; and resting in connection with an accusation publicly charged in the newspapers; and yet, Mr. Clay, at this late period, professes to be rejoiced, that "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared." Certainly more than two years ago, an accuser respectable, and an accusation specific, were both before him—were both within his reach, and might have been met, had he been at all disposed to the interview, or rejoiced at the prospect of meeting an accuser. Had Mr. McDuffie believed the charge groundless and untrue, he is a man of too high sense of honor to have pressed upon the consideration of the committee an instruction clothed in the pointed phraseology that this is; nor can it be inferred, that in a matter so serious, the friends of Mr. Clay would have voted against extending this asked for power to the committee. An innocent man before an impartial tribunal fears not to meet the exercise of any power that competent authority gives; and far less should he distrust that exercise, when in the hands of correct and honorable men.

Innocence never seeks for safety through covert ways and hidden ambushes; she fights by day and in the open plain, and proud in her own strength meets her enemy fearlessly. In the proposition submitted by Mr. McDuffie, there was nothing to alarm, nothing that innocence should have doubted about, it was either more nor less than a call of the attention of the committee to particular enquiries, with an application for power to depose before them.

Without documents, and unacquainted with the number of Mr. Clay's friends in the House, I cannot assert that they were in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's resolution. Yet it is obvious, that the influence he possessed would have been amply sufficient to produce a different result, had Mr. Clay been at all desirous that a different one should have been produced. The resolution contained strong imputation, and serious charges. Mr. Clay and his friends were both implicated. Can it be presumed, under such a state of general excitement, that if Mr. Clay desired it, he could not have found, present and at hand, some friend to ask in his behalf that the resolution should be adopted, and full powers extended to the committee? And moreover, can it be thought, that such an indulgence, if desired by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, could or would have been denied? And yet it was indeed, inasmuch as the resolution was rejected, and the power asked for, refused to the committee. A solicitude to find "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser," could not have been so seriously entertained then, as it is earnestly expressed now, or else so excellent an opportunity being afforded to encounter both, both could not have been so carelessly regarded—so contemned, and so thrown away. A controversy with me can no more disclose or render apparent Mr. Clay's innocence, than could the controversy placed within his reach two and a half years ago; and yet, while the one was avoided, or at any rate not embraced with a zeal corresponding with the necessity of the occasion, at the prospects presented by the other, exceeding joy seems to be manifested. Then, as now, a specific accusation was before him.

One further remark, and I am done, with a hope that, on this subject, I may not be under any necessity of again appearing in the newspapers. In saying what I have, all the circumstances considered, I have felt it was due to myself, and to the public. My wish would have been, to avoid having any thing to say or do in this matter, from an apprehension well conceived, that persons will be wanting who may charge, whatever is done, to a desire to affect others and benefit myself. My own feelings, though, are of higher importance and value to me, than the opinion of those who impose censure where it is believed not to be deserved. I have been actuated by no such design, nor governed by any such consideration. The origin—the beginning of this matter, was at my own house and fireside; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics without having ascribed to him improper designs. I have not gone into the high-

ways and market places, to proclaim my opinions, and in this, feel that I have differed from some, who, even at public dinner tables, have not scrupled to consider me as a legitimate subject for a speech, and the entertainment of the company. Yet, for this, who has heard me complain? No one. Trusting to the justice of an intelligent people, I have been content to rely for security on their decision, against the countless assaults and slanders, which so repeatedly are sought to be palmed upon them, without seeking to present myself in my own defence, and still less, to become "the responsible accuser" of Mr. Clay, or any other person.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, July 18th, 1827.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

The "National Convention," so called by its particular friends, met at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 30th ult. and was organized by appointing Mr. Ritner, late speaker of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, President of the Convention; Jesse Buel, of N. York, and Frisby Tilghman, of Maryland, V. Presds; and Mr. Holshead, of New-Jersey, and Redwood Fisher, of Philadelphia, Secretaries.

Thirteen states were represented in the Convention. From Connecticut there were present 7 members. Delaware 4. Kentucky 4. Maryland 8. Massachusetts 7. Maine (not arrived). New York 21. New Hampshire 5. New Jersey 8. Ohio 7. Pennsylvania 15. Rhode Island 4. Vermont 5. Virginia 2. [How is this? Surely Virginia did not send these men; they must be self constituted delegates.]

On the 2d day it was resolved that the manufacture of woollen goods requires a further protection from government, and a committee was appointed to draft a memorial on the subject. Committees were also to be appointed to report on the expediency of procuring a further protection to iron, flax, hemp, glass, printed calico, cotton goods, and distilled liquors.

The memorial to Congress was signed by ninety nine members of the Convention. (Governor Morrow having arrived from Ohio on the fourth day.)

The memorial recommends a duty of 30 cents on all wool over the value in a foreign port of 8 cents, and 12 cents annually until it reaches 50 cents.

Woollen goods, with a few exceptions, of less than 50 cents, to be valued at 50 cents; those between 50 cents and \$2 50, at \$2 50; those between \$2 50 and \$4, at \$4; those between \$4 and \$6, at \$6; to be added, until it amounts to 50 cents.

Iron is recommended to stand at one cent per pound.

Cotton goods, hemp and flax, and grain, are recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Such we learn, is an outline of the features of the memorial.

Governor Shulze, of Pennsylvania, favored the Convention with his presence.

The Convention adjourned on Friday evening, after a session of five days. It is said to have been a highly respectable assemblage of gentlemen. They appear to be determined to go all lengths, in their efforts to advance their own interests; all which is very natural; but it is also natural that the people of other sections of the Union, should look to their own interests too. These movements are cutting out business for Congress, at its next session.

The Georgia papers state that Mr. Fulton, their Civil Engineer, has just made an examination of the Oconee and Altamaha Rivers. He represents the Oconee as being capable of good navigation, but that it will require a great deal of labor and expense to effect it, as it contains an immense quantity of logs, which must first be removed. Of the Altamaha, he speaks in favourable terms, and says that the expense of rendering that river capable of Steamboat navigation will be trifling.

The Georgia Courier says, that Judge Crawford, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Tallapoosa county, gave the decisive weight of his opinion in favor of the establishment of a Supreme Court for that State, in order to correct the errors of the different Courts, and thus produce an uniformity of decision in the seven Circuits into which the State is divided.

Lithotomy—Dr. S. Graham, of Duplin county, in this State, has lately had this operation performed upon him by Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia. The operation occupied but four minutes, and the stone extracted weighed three quarters of an ounce. We are glad to hear that the Doctor's health is improving, and that he hopes shortly to be restored to his usual strength.

Raleigh Register.

If a man die in his infancy, he hath left us at dinner; it is bed time with a man at three-score and ten, and he that lives to a hundred years hath walked a mile after supper. This life is but one day of three meals, or one meal of three courses; childhood, youth, and old age; to sup well is to live well, and that's the way to sleep well; no man goes to bed till he dies, nor wakes till he be dead.—Sir T. Overbury.

SELECTED TOASTS.

The Fair Sex.—The only domestic manufactures that need protection.

Greece.—Union to her counsels—victory to her arms—liberty to her children.

The Fair Sex.—May they have as many strings to their bows as they have bows to their Bonnets.

General Andrew Jackson.—May the 4th of March, 1829, dawn on the elevation of his virtue and patriotism, and on the downfall of intrigue and corruption.

The American Fair.—A pokeberry julp to all their defamers.

Old Hickory.—Half horse, half alligator, and a small touch of the Mississippi sawyer.

A bumper; a match for the Georgia toast.

To the Fair Sex.—Man's consolation in the hour of anxiety and decoration of the human race, whose smiles are as luscious as nectar and emphasis melodiously bewitching as the harmony of Orpheus, may chastity and veracity be their ocular demonstration; and may they never be as summationed egress by the pomp of glittering superficialities!!!

Gen. Jackson.—Envy has assailed him, malice has reproached him, and slander has invaded the sanctuary of his home; but a grateful people will sustain the man who was his country's stay and support in the day and hour of danger.

The last Presidential election. Here's to him who was kept out, But not to him who kept him out; Perhaps the turn may turn about, And turn him in who was kept out.

Aiderman Binns.—Originally a soap boiler, and now an extensive lie manufacturer.

General Andrew Jackson.—May his head prove as serviceable in the cabinet, as his arm has proven victorious in the field.

John Randolph, of Roanoke.—Honest, bold, fearless and independent, incorrupt and incorruptible, the faithful and vigilant sentinel on the watch tower of liberty—when he cries all's well, it will be so.

General Andrew Jackson.—May he be as victorious in his contest with political knaves, as he has been with foreign tyrants.

WRITING.

Among all the productions and inventions of human wit, none is more admirable and useful than Writing, by means whereof a man may copy out his very thoughts, utter his mind without opening his mouth, and signify his pleasure at a thousand miles distance; and this by the joining and infinite combinations of which all words that are attainable and imaginable may be framed; and the several ways of joining, altering, and transposing these letters, do amount, (as Calvin the Jesuit has taken pains to compute) to 52 636 738 497 664 000 ways, so that all things that are in heaven and earth may be expressed by the help of this wonderful alphabet, which may be comprised in the compass of a farthing.

SANG FROID.

The Milledgeville Recorder says:—Five Indians were tried and convicted at the last Superior Court of Thomas county for the murder of Allen Carr's family, in December last. One of them, however, died, and another made his escape previous to the time appointed for their execution. The other three were hung on the 29th ult. They bore their fate with uncommon fortitude. When one of them (the last one executed) was launched off the rope by which he was suspended broke. He rose up and enquired whether they (the officers of justice) were done with him. Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he said, with great nonchalance, "try it again then."

A Snug Fortune.—A German paper says, that the late king of Saxony has left to the princess Augusta, his only unmarried daughter a fortune of eighteen millions of dollars, (three millions of pounds sterling) from his own private fortune. What a very industrious man the king must have been, to have earned, by honest labour, so large a fortune for one of his daughters! But, hundreds of thousands of times have the honest and deserving went supperless to bed, that this fortune might be accumulated; and yet the late king of Saxony was among the best of the big leeches which Providence permits to fatten upon the sweat and blood of mankind!

Noah.

"Pray, sir," said Lady Jane, one day to Whiston, "why was Eve made of one of Adam's ribs?" "Because, madam," replied Whiston, "the rib was the crookedest bone he had."

Recipe.—How to get rid of an acquaintance whose society you do not like. If he is poor, lend him some money—if he is rich, ask him to lend you some. Both means are certain.

At the Jersey Glass Works near New York, stained and marbled glass is manufactured. Coloring and ornamenting the common window glass, is beautifully done.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Morganston, Aug. 7th, 1827.

Mr. Watts: In the communication which you published in your paper, relative to the celebration of the Fourth of July in this place, the most important part of the exercises, in my estimation, was omitted;—which was the Address of the Rev. John Silliman, our Pastor. He delivered a most appropriate Sermon on the occasion, from 2d Corinthians, 3d chapter, 17th verse: "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty." I was well pleased to see our proceedings noticed in your paper; but should have been much more gratified, had those who sent you the communication, mentioned the fact of a Sermon's having been delivered, as above stated: the proceedings would then have read better, and shown to greater advantage. We had a truly good Republican dinner, (furnished by D. Tate, Esq.) patriotic toasts, an eloquent oration, &c. as published in your paper; and had the excellent Sermon been mentioned as a part of the proceedings, it would have crowned the whole. You will please give the substance of these remarks, in your next paper, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. White: Will you please to subserve the cause of temperance and humanity, by inserting the following in your publication:

[FROM THE PHILANTHROPIST.]

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.

I, ———, beginning to be enfeebled in body, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered on that course of intemperance from which I have not strength of mind to flee, and already feeling the evils resulting from it, which I have not resolution to avert;—do make and publish this my last will and testament: Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and promoting the glory of God, I know and acknowledge my accountability; yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification, and my utter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give up myself entirely to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequests:

My property I give to dissipation, knowing it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to destruction. I give my ability to be useful and happy in life, to annihilation. To my beloved Wife, who has cheered me so far in the path of life, I give shame, poverty, sorrow, and a broken heart. To each of my children, I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of the share of their father's character. Finally, I give my body to disease, misery, and early dissolution; and my soul, that can never die, to the disposal of that God whose mercy I have abused, whose commands I have broken, and who has declared that no Drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.

S. L.—9th August, 1827.

P. S. I heartily wish that some philanthropic Printer, who can afford the time, and who wishes to do good, might, in some way or other, scatter a few copies of "The Drunkard's Will," that future generations may rise up and call him blessed, among others, for his efforts to stay the progress of that devastating evil, Intemperance!

Mr. White: Sir, Please to insert the following in the Carolinian, and oblige your friend,

CELEBRATION.

The 31st Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Spring Hill Academy, York District, South Carolina, by the students and neighbouring citizens. Among the toasts given, were the following:

The Constitution of the United States; since treason has triumphed over its spirit, the rights of the people and the safety of the republic cry aloud for an amendment.

The President of the United States; his next bargain for office will be with the people,—he will not find them composed of the Clay which corruption can mould to its own selfish purposes.

The Hartford Convention, Mr. Clay's New-England policy, and the Election of J. Q. Adams: The positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of moral and political treason.

South Carolina: The state which has produced a Jackson, and a Calhoun, has the intelligence, patriotism, and justice, to support them.

Governor Troup, of Georgia; May each state in the Union have a Troup to declare and defend her rights, when threatened or invaded by a foreign or domestic foe.

Volunteer, by Dr. Jos. R. Darnall, viz: The people of the United States; Sampson traitorously shorn of his locks; may they anoint them with patriotic oil till the next Presidential election, regain their strength, overcome the Philistines, and re-establish the reign of the true Israel forever.

It is reported that the venerable Charles Carroll, the only survivor of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, has given seventy thousand dollars towards the Maryland and Ohio Rail Road. The Rail Road Scrip is at 100 p. c. advance.

A gentleman in Paris, has lately made some experiments in submarine navigation. By means of his mechanism, he can descend and rise at pleasure. He remained for an hour under the water; 47 minutes of the time at the bottom, a depth of 18 feet.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For Congress, in this (Salisbury) district, John Long, Jr. is re-elected, without any regular opposition. In the Wilkes district, Lewis Williams is re-elected, by a large majority over John Musbat. In the Raleigh district, Daniel L. Barringer is re-elected, over Archibald D. Murphey, by a majority of about 100. In the Stokes district, Augustine H. Shepperd is elected, over Bedford Brown, by a majority of 1500 or upwards. In the Lincoln district, Henry W. Conner has been re-elected, by a majority of 2480. In the Warren district, Daniel Turner has been elected, by what majority we have not learned. In the Morganton district, Samuel P. Carson is re-elected, by a majority, as we understand, of about 1800.

State of the poll in Lincoln county: For the senate, Col. Michael Rinehart 810, Maj. Daniel M. Forney 516. For the commons, Daniel Conrod, Esq. 1118. A. J. M. Brevard, Esq. 714, Col. Oliver Holland 710, Col. Peter Hoke 620, Maj. John B. Harry 514, Thomas Williamson, Esq. 270, Blanks 222. For congress, Maj. Henry W. Conner 1811, Dr. Sam'l. Henderson 143.

State of the poll in Mecklenburg county: For the senate, William Davidson, Esq. 573, Andrew Walker, Jr. 256; for the commons, William J. Alexander, Esq. 1062, Joseph Blackwood 532, Ingram 460, Massey 391. For congress, Conner 848, Henderson 382.

Cumberland.—Lauchlin Bethune, senate; A. McDesmond, and Joseph Hodges, commons. For Congress, John A. Cameron received 741, J. Gilchrist 100, John Culpeper 83.

Ash.—Alexander B. McMillan, senate; Anderson Mitchell, and Zachariah Baker, commons. For Congress, Williams 464, Musbat 243.

Montgomery.—Edmund Deberry, senate; James Allen, and James M. Lilley, commons. State of the poll: for the senate, Deberry 351, Col. Harly Morgan 186; for the commons, Allen 853, Lilly 717, Maj. Dargan 646.

Rutherford.—Martin Shuford, senate; D. Gold, and J. Green, commons. State of the poll: Shuford 701, R. K. Wilson 597. For the senate; Green 1028, Gold 021, Gen. John Carson 648, Wm. Richardson 457, for commons.

For Congress, Carson 1320, Vance 554.

Randolph.—Alexander Gray, senate; Hugh Walker, and John H. Troy, commons. No opposition for the senate; H. Walker 930, Troy 603, Robt. Walker 420, John Parker 371. For Congress, Long 1173, Hubanks 2.

Robeson.—Ach'd. McEachin, senate; Malcolm Purcell, and Richard C. Rhodes, commons. For congress, Gilchrist 517, Culpeper 143, Cameron 98.

Yamou.—Joseph Pickett, senate; Clement Marshall, and Alexander Little, commons. No opposition in the senate; for the commons, Marshall 1178, Little 717, John Smith 699. For congress, Culpeper 947, Cameron 328, Gilchrist 57, Tho. Davis 10.

Durke.—Merritt Burgin, senate; David Newland, and Joseph Neale, commons.

Vote for the senate, Burgin 607, Maj. Matthew Baird 454; for the commons, Newland 1300, Neale 820, James Avery, Esq. 563, David Tate, Jr. Esq. 482.

Moore.—Alexander McNeill, senate; Gideon Seawell, and William Wadsworth, commons. For congress, Gilchrist 412, Cameron 257, Culpeper 235.

Solomon.—Emanuel Shober, senate; ————, commons. State of the poll: Solomon 749, Plummer 748, Butler 737, H. A. Martin, Esq. 689, Hewitt 115, Clarke 92. For Congress, Shupperd received 1680, Brown 172.

Buncombe.—Athun A. McDowell, senate; John Clayton, and James Allen, commons.

State of the poll: for senate, McDowell 541, Gudgey 450; for commons, Clayton 1216, Allen 100, Capt. Charles Moore 676. For congress, Vance 1193, Carson 661.

Wilkes.—Edmund Jones, senate; Nathaniel Gordon, and Malachi Pabards, commons.

State of the poll: for the senate, Jones 442, Gen. Stokes 309, for the commons, Gordon 781, Roberts 738, John Saintclair 654. For Congress, Williams 915, Musbat 465.

Chatham.—Joseph Henshaw, senate; Nathaniel Green Smith, and Nathan Alexander, commons. For congress, Long 1062, Eubanks 114, Scattering 40.

Surry.—Dobson, senate; Ephraim Hough, and William Douglass, commons.

State of the poll: for the senate, Dobson 542, Parks 472; for the commons, Hough 668, Douglass 740, Fleming 719, Mackie 534, Roberts 352.

Lenoir.—N. Whitfield, senate; George W. Whitfield, William B. Kilpatrick, commons.

Greene.—Jesse Speight, senate; R. Harper, and Joseph Ellis, commons.

Bertie.—Geo. O. Askew, senate; Joseph D. White, and Thomas K. Speller, commons.

Currituck.—Samuel Salyear, senate; Willoughby Barnard, and Enoch Hall, commons.

Beaufort.—J. O. K. Williams, senate; Wm. A. Blount, and T. W. Blackledge, commons.

For Congress, Hall 611, Hines 603.

Hake.—Charles L. Hinton, senate; Johnson Bushee, and Samuel Whitaker, commons.

For congress, Barringer 1588, Murphey 200.

Orange.—William Montgomery, senate; John Stockard, and John Boon, commons.

For senate, Montgomery 760, Macaulay 385; for commons, Stockard 1332, Boon 1287, Nash 1183, Palmer 184.

Person.—R. Vannhook, senate; Thomas Lason, and Thomas Webb, commons.

For congress, Barringer 408, Murphey 287.

Franklin.—James House, senate; Joel King, and H. J. Ruffin, commons.

Warren.—M. T. Hawkins, senate; Robert H. Jones, and Ranam Walker, commons.

Nash.—Nicholas J. Drake, senate; James N. Mann, and Frederick Battle, commons.

Halifax.—Isam Matthews, senate; Geo. E. Spruill, and Mr. Shines, commons.

Johnston.—David Thompson, senate; H. Wilder, and Kinchin Q. Adams, commons.

Wayne.—G. Sherrard, senate; I. Washington, and Joshua Hastings, commons.

Town of Wilmington.—Joseph A. Hill.

Town of Hillsborough.—John Scott.

Town of Fayetteville.—John D. Eccles.

The New-York Courier announces the manufacture of a bell from bar steel, melted and cast in a mould, at the N. York steel manufacturing company's works.

Renunciation.—Mr. Washington of Virginia, who has been for several years about Greece, it is said in consequence of his motives or his deeds having been severely commented upon in some American papers, has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and all claims to their protection.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county :
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July
session, 1827: Thomas Huon and others,
by their guardian Eli Hoyle, vs. Samuel
McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and
wife, and John Friddel and wife: It appearing
to the court that the defendants, Samuel A. Mc-
kensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and
John Friddel and wife, are not inhabitants of
this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that
notice be given by publication six weeks in the
North-Carolinian, requiring the said Samuel
McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife,
and John Friddel and wife, to appear at the
county court of pleas and quarter sessions,
to be held for said county at the court-house in
Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the
first of September next, then and there to
show or demur to the said petition, otherwise
it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged ac-
cordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said
court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July,
1827. 180 YARDY McBEE, c. c.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.
THE DIFFICULT LOVER.
May I trouble you to inform me
that gentleman that is yonder; he is
about forty years of age, an elegant
appearance, good figure, well dressed,
and I meet him every where? He is
ways alone: whether at the play, in
the park, at Vauxhall, in the streets,
I never yet saw any body walking
with him. He looks about with an
eye who passes; he does not seem to

When he was twenty years old, fell in love with a young lady very well educated, of a good family, and possessing a thousand excellent qualities. He paid his addresses to her ; most assiduous in his attentions ; and her parent's consent, and obeyed it. Every thing was arranged, when one evening he happened to be at a ball with his intended wife. It was then very much the rage to dance the gavotte. Diogenes could not perform the gavotte, but his intended did admirably. A very agreeable young lady asked her to dance with him ; she consented, and acquitted herself to the admiration of every body present. The following day our friend asked how she had passed the night ; she confessed, among other things, that she had dreamt of her partner in the gavotte. Diogenes got up, wished her a good morning, broke off his acquaintance, and never saw her again. A short time afterwards he was introduced by a young lady who had no other merit, but who was extremely beautiful, and not less virtuous. He succeeded in making her love him also, and he might do with most women ; every day their mutual affection seemed to increase. When the marriage was near at hand he questioned her about the state of her heart. " Did you ever love any one before me ?" she was asking her incessantly.

"Since then I cannot tell you how many engagements he has made and broken. One lady was pretty, but a coquette; another was not a coquette, but she had not grace enough; one was affectionate, but jealous; another gentle, but without sense; one had wit, but too much conceit; another made verses, or was too fond of dancing, or of laughing, or was too prudish, or too volatile, or too reserved. In short, Diogenes has had a thousand passionate engagements, none of which have lasted more than eight days. Easily caught, and as easily disengaged again, he seeks every where for the imaginary excellence on which he has set his heart. It is in vain that his friends tell him a woman might make an excellent wife, and yet have a little superstition; that daily is not less fair for having taken a pinch of snuff; that she may love her husband, and yet dream of her partner; and that a heart may be perfectly free, although its owner may have called a cousin her little husband. But his hair is turning gray, and each year it will become more difficult to please the charming sex, which he wishes to find perfect; and which is yet so delightful that a man of sense might easily pardon some of the good qualities they possess. He has

We pretend not to give a description of the impressive scene now exhibiting in our town, for which we are entirely incompetent. We may venture, however, to affirm, that it is one, the exhibition of which cannot be ranked among the ordinary occurrences. The Editors of the Norfolk Beacon, (also a political paper,) thus remark on the above :
The uncommon revival of religion and the number of converts to the holy cause of the Gospel, is not confined to our sister town of Portsmouth. Norfolk, the City of Williamsburgh, Isle of Wight, York, Surry, and the adjacent counties, there has been recently the extraordinary demonstration, that the Spirit of Grace actively engaged in reclaiming degenerate man from the evil of his ways. We have heard of many, late the bonds of iniquity, who have held hold on the promises of the Gospel, and bid fair to become shining lights in the Church. Such intelligence must be grateful to every rational mind.

And some years since, in the same place, was
scribed on a tombstone, the following :
Here I lie with my two daughters.

SHOEING OF HORSES.
Mr. Loudon has an article on horse shoeing, long enough to fill two three of our columns. He condemns the French shoe, which is convex below, turning up at the toe and heel.

and remarks that "a horse stands proud much in the same way with an unhappy cat, shod by unlucky boys with walnut shells." He approves, however, of the French mode of fastening, which consists in punching a square hole for each nail, without a gutter between the nail holes. The square holes grow smaller almost through the shoe, and the nail head made tapering so as to fit and fill the hole. Mr. L. says the shoe should be perfectly level on the ground surface, and of the same thickness throughout. He is opposed to the use of the butter in paring the hoof, and recommends that this operation be performed with a drawing knife. In the level districts of England, most of the horse shoes are made without corks (called calkins, cockers, or turn ups by the English.) In Flanders, a fine country, the use of corks is almost entirely abandoned. In the United States, these turn ups are absolutely necessary.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.
Dr. Sturm, professor of agriculture in the University of Bonn, in his division of the breeds of horses, calls the Arabian horse, the primitive race or the horse of the dry plain. The breeds the nearest to the Arabian, and which have been produced by crossing are the Egyptian and Persian, which differ but little from the Arabian; the Turkish, derived from a mixture of the Arabian and Persian, the Barbary and Tartar; the breeds of Hungary and Poland; and the English saddle horse, which is a product of art.

A shopkeeper at Doncaster (England) had by his conduct obtained the name of "the little rascal." Being asked why this appellation had been given him, he replied, "They distinguish me from the rest of my trade, who are all *great* rascals."

SATIRE.
If satire charms, strike faults but spare the man
'Tis dull to be as witty as you can.
Satire recoils whenever charg'd too high,
Round your own fame the fatal splinters fly,
As the soft plume gives swiftness to the dart.